BUZNOS AYRES

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 29, 1858. The preparations for the fleet under the command of Capt. Page are watched from this region with great anxiety. No fears are entertained of war with Parsgnay. That Government is wanting in men and money, and in a reasonable pretext for a war with the United States.

The trade of the Plate is reviving. But few vessels leave now in ballast. I send you the Shipping List of this port for to-day.

The desire is general in this Government, and in the Argentine Republic, for a reunion. The British Minister, Mr. Christie, has used all possible measures with the Argentines to effect this object. but with no immediate result. It is agreed on all hands that national reorganization is essential to the prosperity of either. A military force is collecting now at Rosaria, destined for our invasion, it is said: but no great fears are yet entertained. This is one of the worst harbors in the world.

and a fierce storm on the evening of the 21st inst.
did a little damage, but not to any foreign vessels. The army of this Government is composed of volunteers, conscripts, criminals and refugees. The valor and fidelity of the troops are therefore problems in any given case. The officers are usually tried and brave men, but constant changes and

small pay are in the way of a strong national guard. Lately a company of about seventy were en route for a distant fort, when fifty in open day revolted, and, with equipage, deserted. The officers were taken and shot, and a large portion of the soldiers have been arrested and brought back. An important treaty has been made with a tribe

of Patagonians who have been troublesome to our troops. The chief has been the "Billy Bowlegs" troops. The chief has been the "Billy Bowlegs"
of South America.
E. A. Hopkins, esq., who lately visited the United

States with reference to obtaining funds for a rail-road leading out of this city, and also with refersince to steam communication between the United States and the River Plate, has returned, somewhat unsuccessful, only, however, on account of the un-settled state of the money market in Europe and America. This Government exhibits undiminished confidence in him and his ultimate success. It is pleasant to learn from him the gratifying state of onfidence in this Government, which he reports baving found existing both in Engiand and the

United States, New gold mines have been found in the province of San Luis, Argentine confederation. So rich are the auriterous deposits that washing is dispensed with, and the gold-seckers just pick it up. The reports of success are bewildering, but are no doubt somewhat exaggerated.

The war in India has made a demand for horses,

which is partly met by the supplies of the pampas. Two or three ship loads have gone from here, and se many more are loading in this river. They are put on board at a cost of about 20 silver dollars head, and carried to India for about \$100 more where they are worth \$200 to \$300 each. They are for the East India company. Horses in this country are very cheap, and very hardy. It is not neusual for a camp man to ride 30 leagues in a day.

FROM BOSTON.

TRIAL OF THE JUNIOR MUTINEERS FOR MURDER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Nov. 29, 1858. The Circuit Court of the United States sitting here has been engaged for eighteen days in the trial of Cyrus W. Plumer, William H. (alias Richard) Carther, William Herbert, and Charles H. Stapley, alias John W. Ballard, for the murder of Capt. Archibald Mellen of the New-Bedford shale-ship Junior. Plumer is indicted as principal, and the others as accessories. Judge Clifford has presided at the trial, assisted during a portion of the time by Judge Sprague. The Gov ernment side has been managed by Charles Levi Woodbury, United States District Attorney, and Milton Andres, Assistant. Counsel for Plumer. B. F. Butler and C. P. Chandler: for Carther, F. F. Heard and F. W. Pelton; for Herbert, Thornton K. Lothrop and J. Q. Adams; for Stanley, J. Hardy Prince and Samuel M. Quincy. Mr. Prince and Mr. Butler have not agreed very cordially during the trial. Stanley is reckoned the least culpable, and it probably seemed to his counsel wise to endeavor to get a verdict of acquittal for his client, although the other three were hanged. Mr. Butler aptly compared the position of the prisoners and each trying to push the others off for the sake of his own life. I do not know, however, that any

of the counsel, except Mr. Prince, are fairly amenable to this criticism.

The number of witnesses in this case has not been large; but the examination and cross-exami-action have been intolerably tedious, and but few persons, I suppose, have had patience to follow the entire course of the trial. The ship Junior sailed from New-Bedford in July, 1857. The officers were: Archibald Millen, captain; Nelson Provost (oftener called Nelson by the witnesses), first witnesses), (oftener called Nelson by Henry T. Lord, second mate; and John Smith, third mate. On the night of December 25, while the vessel was in the Indian Ocean, captain and third mate were killed, and the ship aken possession of by Plumer and his confederates. Plumer killed the captain, and Carther by Cornelius Burns, and Provost was wounded by John Hall. Burns and Hall died in Australia. There is no evidence that Herbert did any violence, except his voluntary confession to Provost that he threw a hatchet at him; and Stanley, with some of the other conspirators, was on deck while the work of death was going on below. The most intelligible account of the conspiracy is given by Charles L. Fifield, who was engaged in it. eays that some five or six weeks aftering New-Bedford he heard Plumer speak of taking the ship. He said he would not go the toyage, and would take the ship to get rid of it. Other conversations of the same kind took place. Plumer was evidently the chief instigator, nt Hall, Stanley, Fifield, Carther and Burns were aiding him. It was at last agreed that the second mate (Lord) should be knocked down, by Fifield, and the other officers should be secured. But when the opportunity came, Fifield failed to do his part, saying that he could not strike a man when would full overboard. Nothing more was done until Christmas night, when Plumer, standing on deck with Fifield, Stanley, Carther and Herbert, said, "By God, it has got to be done." He then explained what he meant, and produced a cocount shell, fixed in a bottle, and gave the men some bquor. Fifield and Stanley guarded the companion-way and the mizzen-hatch, while the others went below, and the murders were committed.

Lord and Provest were called as witnesses, and described with minuteness the attempts made upon their lives. Lord identified Carther as being in the cabin when he was fired at. Lord soon afterward went upon deck, and was bound by Plumer. Pro-vost, after being wounded, sought shelter in the lower hold, where he remained several days, and Gually came up, the mutineers promising that his life should be spared if he would take charge of the abip. On the 5th of January, when the Junior was about twenty miles from Cape Howe, on the coast of Australia, Plumer, Carther, Herbert, Stanley, Hall and Burns, with four others named Brooks, Sampson, Cannon and Rike, left the ship. and made for the Australian coast. Before they left, Plumer, Hall, Carther, Burns and Herbert placed upon the log-book a statement, signed by themselves, certifying that "We, Cyrus Plumer, Cornelus Burns and Herbert, did, on the night of the 25th of Decem-" ber last, take the ship Junior, and that all others " are quite innocent of the deed." They proceed to detail some of the facts of the case, praise Procest for his management of the ship, and say that he is under oath not to tellow them, but to go straight Even; if he does not, they say they shall come of Board and sink the thip. The statement closes by

repeating the declaration that "all others in the "ship but we five aforesaid men, are quite inno"cent of any part in the affair." It will be noticed
that, although Stanley signed the statement, his
name is not included in the body of it.

There is not much more evidence relative to Herbert and Stanley. They bore good characters as scamen, and so did Plumer. Flüeld testifies that after he heard the firing, while he and Stanley that after he heard the Bring, while he and standy were on deck, Herbert came up and said. "My "God, they are all dead! Oh dear, they are all killed." Probably murder was an extremity which neither he nor Stanley had fully contem-plated. Plumer and Carther, however, seem to have gone very deliberately to work, and they both showed a blood-thirsty disposition, even after the event. Henry Mason, a seaman, testified, and his testimony was confirmed by others, that when the bodies of the captain and third mate were launched bodies of the esptain and third mate were launched over the side of the vessel, Plumer said, "Go "down to hell, and tell the devil I sent you there," probably a reminiscence of Booth's Richard III. Plumer made no secret among the crew, of his share in the tragedy. Sam'l Howard, one of the seamen, testified that he heard Plumer say he killed the old man, meaning Captain Mellen; that he shot him first, and then "settled him" with a hatchet; that when he fired, the captain said, "My God! what's this!" When he (Plumer) answered, "It's me. this !" When he (Plumer) answered, "It's me, God damn you!" The evidence of Carther's revengeful disposition comes from several of the men who say that when Provost was brought up from the lower hold, Carther assumed an attitude as if about to strike with his hatchet. He began cursing him, when Plumer interfered, saying, "stand back, Dick, he's had enough." Provost, in giving an account of this transaction, says that Carther struck him with the flat side of the batchet, saying, Ah, you coward, I'm going to kill you." There ould seem to be pretty good reason for ill feeling toward Provost, according to the testimeny for the defence, to which I now proceed. Mr. Butler took the ground that the prisoners

were guilty of manslaughter only. He argued and cited authorities tending to show that there may be such continued provocation by a series of illegal acts and treatment, coupled with illegal restraint as to reduce a homicide committed in the attempt to get away from such restraint, from murder to manchaughter. If the jury should find the restraint illegal (on the ground that the shipping papers, not being in accordance with the act of Congress, were being in accordance with the act of Congress, were void), and the ill-usage such as would justify the crew in leaving the ship, then homicide in the assertion of a legal right, is not murder. He held, also, that the jury had a right to consider the illegality of the shipment, the abuse, the unwholesome find the state of the shipment illegality of the shipment, the abuse, the un-wholesome food, the probable duration of the voyage, without opportunity of redress, &c., to determine whether there was sufficient provocation to reduce the act to manslaughter. The evidence of abusive conduct by Provost, the first mate, was very full, and came from all sides. Fifield, the Government witness, testified that he was very abusive, and hardly ever called the men by their right names, but called them "d-d In-dian," or "d-d Irishman." He heat Hutchins for not starting quickly to loose the foretopgallant sail. He also heat Burns for letting the fails slip through his bands, when they were lowering a boat, striking him several times and kicking him, and threatening to kill half of them before the voyage was over. He also beat Carther and two others. Heary Mason testified that he had seen Provost best and kick Hutchins, Carther and Burns; he struck Carther twenty times, so that there were bruises on his neck and chest. He hardly ever called the men by their names, and coupled the nicknames with oaths; he threatened to shoot half nicknames with oaths; he threatened to shoot half the crew before he got home. Samuel Howard confirmed this testimony. It seemed to him that Provost treated the men worst when they made the greatest endeavors to do well. These were all Government witnesses. Provost was examined as to these transactions, and he gave his version of them, de-scribing the provocation he had received from the refracto y seamer. There was no evidence that the captain had abused anybody, or that either Plumer. Hubert or Stanley had been struck or Plumer, Hubert or Stanley had been struck or kicked. Plumer had been heare to complain that Mr. Lord had thrown water upon him. The evi-dence in relation to Provost goes to show that he was a cruel tyrant, and if he had been thrown overboard, in a sudden fit of rage and retaliation, probably no jury would have thought it worth while to vindicate the law by convicting his as-

The other strong point in palliation of the offense was the unwholesome character of the food on board the ship. And on this point I quote the testimony of Hugh Duff, the steward, it being the most concise and apparently authoritative one. Duff was called by the defense. His testimony was substantially confirmed, however, by Fifield, Howard, Mason and Arrason, stamen, who were called by the Government. Duff's testimony is as

"At the time we left New-Bedford, good broad was weevils in it; the mate generally breaks out the breas; this wormy break was o'd; two casks of it were served out; one cask would lest about a mouth; that break was not eaten on the cabin typle; I baked oft bread every night for the cabin; I told the captain soft bread every night for the cabin; I told the captain often that the men were growing about the grub; there was no examplain about the mest when we first left New-Bedford; after that it was both short that is, so had that it would not stand being; and small badly; it was not fit for any man to eat. I spoke to the cook about it, and he said he was tired of boiling it, it was so had; some of that heef was carried into the cabic, but was not eaten under; one day I carried a piece into the cabin, when the captain, after turning it over and looking at it, said: "Stewart, take this traces and dark being as years of it an my table:" "away and don't bring any norse of it on my table;" four or five barrels of the bad beef was served to the erew; in the cabin they had beed was arved to the crew; in the cabin they had plenty of meats, and pies, and puddings; at New-Beaford, fitteen pounds of fresh near were brought on board; at Faval, a quarter of beef was brought on board; at Flores, a few fewls were brought on board; perk was served out fowls were brought on board; perk was served out taken a week to the crew; if they had it of ener, the cock took it without antherity; we had duff twee or three fines a week; and the mornings we had hash, as hing as the potences lasted; we had nothing but bread and beef for supper; only two burries of potatoes came on board at New Bedford; at Fayd, quite a large quantity of potatoes came on board; the crew had them it they got short, when the cabin only and them; the half barrel of beans which we had on leaving New-Bedford were old and mouldy; there was another cask of good beans; I heard complaints of the food every cay, which almost worked the said they wound get no better; I once heard the mate say the food was quite good enough for the crew; from my experience, I consider that the food on board ship was not fit for Carristian usen to ear; there was planty of good bread and meat on board."

The owners of the Junior are David R. Greene. Robert B. Greene, Pennis Wood and Willard Nye, Mr. D. R. Greene being inquired of as to the food, said;

I bought the flour from which all the bread on board was made, excepting three cacks, which the ship had brought home from a former voyage; saw two of these cacks on board ween the ship came home, there were 235 barrels of best and park on board; 25 of them were prime mass, and all the rest were Boston and Cheago neess, with the exception of 26 barrels, which the ship had brought from the Sandwich Islands, this was resulted on the wharf, and I knew, by examination myself, that it was all sweet; bread will keep three or four years; park will keep five or six years, unless the pickle gets out. Cross-examined by Mr. Butler—The old bread was put on board the ship with the understanding that it was to be few to the hogs, or was to be sold at the Cape Verde Islands, in exchange for vegetables; one of the cacks of bread which came home was not quite full; there were six cacks (beside the three) which had been part of a voyage, and had been stored a year, which was put abord the ship; don't know whether it came home or not; some bread was soli at Sydney, or by 31 cacks of bread came home, a cask helds about 575 pounds; some of the beef which came home did not seem to be American beef; it was darker them erdinary Roston beef, there was apparently some blood in it; I put salt and pickle in it before it went out; about twenty barrels of beef came home, there was one barrel that was bad, only one I bought the flour from which all the bread on t went out; about twenty barrols of beef came none; there was one barrel that was bad; only one ourrel of pork was brought home, with a me in casks; have no exact record of the ship's stores; the beef branded as good beef; I con't know of any way

which the manner of storing could be ascertained Mr. Woodbury argued that the testimony as to e badness of the food did not tend to experate Plamer, who lived in the steerage, and fired better

ore to the lorecastie. The arguments for the defense occupied two or

three days. Mr. Butler spoke five hours. Mr. Woodbury spoke ten hours or more. Judge Chif-ford commenced summing up at twelve o'clock tothree days. Mr. Butler spoke five hours. ford commenced summing up at twelve o'clock fo-day. I heard him an hour: at the end of that time he had got as far as the building of the vessel at East Haddam in 1836. From appearances, he will not get through before 6 o'clock at night, and there will be no verdiet until to morrow. You will, however, probably get it by telegraph as soon as you receive this. The common impression is that I lumer and Carther will be convicted, and perhaps

Herbert and Stanley.

The prisoners are by no means bad-looking felthe prisoners are by no means bad-looking sel-tows. They are very young: I think neither of them has reached the age of 25. The beard move-ment has not reached any of them except Plamer, who has a light and light-colored heard. Herbert who has a boy: Carther rather a dull, heavy fellow, but not ill-looking; Stanley is of dark complexion, and of a smart, and perhaps I might say a dardevil look. Herbert is from Nottingham, England: the others are Americans. Plumer is from Provi-dence. It is not probable that Plumer is his real They are all tolerably well educated: He hame. They are all tolerably well consecutively bert writes a clerkly hand, and was selected to write the contession which was left in the log-book.

Hall and Burns, who were among the most ac-

Hall and Burns, who were among the liber tive of the conspirators, died in Australia before the others were captured. Eight were brought home; four of these are in prison, whiting to be tried for mutiny. Capt. Mellen belonged to New-Bedford, and was reckoned an estimable man and

a good sailer. Little or nothing is said against him by any of the witnesses.

I have given you a narrative of the principal events connected with this dark tragedy, which eems likely to end with the execution of the principal conspirators. It may be, however, that Butler, who is very tenacious in behalf of all his clients, may get up some legal points and move an arrest of judgment, which will delay final proceedings for some months.

A CARD TO MY FRIENDS AND THE

Daniel E. Sekles, member of Congress from the H14 Corgress District of this State has regently delivered in New-York City three speeches, namely, on he 30th Oct ber, and the 3d and 19th November, in such of which he has assaled me in an opprabrious and abusive manner. My self-respect would forbed me to notice the language of this infamous man-further than I have already done (by branding him as a har in the public prints of New-York, over my own signstore) were it not that the official position he fills may give them some weight with such persons in the com-

My triends, who have generously come for ward, and in whose statements! have been favored, will assume the task of traversing evaluations. with whose statements! have been favored, whileseem the task of traversing, exposing and refuting Mr. Sickles in every material point, and I request attention to their sufficient decials.

I take up each and every of Mr. Sickles's charges in their regular order, and meet them with this kindly volunteered evidence. I leave the verdict to the subtless of the statement of the subtless of the subtle

1 Mr. Sickles said: "Mr. Tucker says he is identified with this District. How? In 18th he same to me, and asked one to introduce him to the serving Democrats of the Bilth Ward, where he resided, because the said to defined to participate in our pointies." Now, I was been and brought up in the Fifth Ward,

Now, I was born and brought up in the Fifth Ward, of which Ward my father and paternal grandistier were encessively Aldermen; and I have therefore known the leading men of the Ward since I went to remod. Mr. Sickles probably never introduced no to any one of them. The following letters from David T. Valentine, e.q., Cerk of the Common Council, and from the Hon. John D. Dixon, who has twice represented the Fifth Ward District in the Legislature of this State, and has hevel in the Ward over forty years, will complete the story, and refute the presumption that I owed my introduction in the Fifth Ward to Mr. Sickles:

Sickles:

OFFICE OF THE CLERR OF THE COMMON GOUNCE,

"New York, Nov. 23, 1835.

"How. Gingers J. Tucker-Bear Sir. Is answer to your letter of the 25th line., I have the monor to say shall, by receiving in the city Records and the Maninal of the Common Commell of the other Records and the Maninal of the Common Commell of the city. I find that the toilewan nembers of your handly and remives cave beld the offices of Aiderman or Assistant Alderman the Fifth, Eighth and Fathesath Ward-1813-14-15.

Global Tinker (your gamdachet), Fifth Ward-1814.

Jose J. Tucker (your unde), Fifth enth Ward-1814.

"Jose J. Tucker (your unde), Fifth enth Ward-1814.

"Jose J. Tucker (your unde), Fifth enth Ward-1814.

"No. 5 BEACH STEELT, NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 23, 1856.

"No. 6 BEACH STEELT, NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 23, 1856.

"How. Gitzen J. Tucker. Dear Sir. I have your better referring to Mr. Sickles's speech, in which he spoke of yor as a rew conter or stranger in the Fifth Ward, and said that he had introduced you to the hading Democrats here, &c.

"I know, as all the Oile Fifth, and that you have always whech here excepts year or two in the Eighth and Fifteenth. All the time that you were deting a new paper and holding office in Albany, know yoo kept your residence in this ward and voted here. The idea of your being a servinger in absurd enough to those of as who remote by your face. Iy.

"Your transfitcher, the How. Gilson Tucker, was Alderman of the Fifth Ward in 1813. 4-15 and 195, and your fatter. John C. Tucker, see, was afterward Alderman in 163-34 (when Gilden Lee was Mayor). Every old inhabitant of the Fifth Ward in the Ward, in 1813. 4-15 and 195, and your fatter. John C. Tucker, was a ferward Alderman in 163-34 (when Gilden Lee was Mayor). Every old inhabitant of the Fifth Ward in 1814, a prifective land, and you fatter. John C. Tucker, was a ferward Alderman in 163-34 (when Gilden Lee was Mayor). Every old inhabitant of the Fifth Ward in 1815. 4-15 and 195, and you fatter. John C. Tucker, was a ferward to the fifth ward. In S: OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, ?

ste in the Wild in her.

"You are at liberty to make use of this as you choose "Yours truly.

"Yours truly.

But it happened that in the very year, 1849, when he was favoring me with those introduced in the business. Over that Convertion D. E. Sickles timed foresided! The following letter from ex-Senator D. R. F. Jones

shows this:
 "South Overer Bay, Queens Co., Nov. 26, 1858.
 "My Dran Sin: In reply to your date this day reviewd, "My Dran Sin: In repy to your note this day received, eye cheerfully state that you were a delegate (wite mysed an exother) from the Fitterouth Ward of the City of New-Yor tible Convention held at Taromany Hall in the Fall of 1949 for the Convention seem of the commany risks the Pariot 1984 to be purpose of making Juctima communities, D. E. Sickies as a deep ste to and Claurona of the Convention. You they sided, and for several member afterward continued to reside the Fifteenth Ward. The precise review at which your rescues in that Ward ceased I am unable to state.

"Very truly yours. D. R. FLOYD JONES."

"The Hon. Gibbox J. Tuckers."

II. Mr. Sickies bext says: "I gave him a letter to my friend, John C. Wright, then Con-troller of the State, at Albany, and, agon my recommendation, Mr. Wright gave him a clerk-letter of \$1,000 per year. He genr-oled with Mr. Wright, and Mr. Wright was freed to dissure

Mr. Sickles wishes to make it appear that he alone precured me or recommended me to the situation I held under Juoge Wright. But the following letters from that gentleman explain all the circumstances of my connection with him, and also show that I melther quarreled with him nor was despised by him:

quarreled with him nor was dismissed by him:

"Hos. Giddon J. Teckes—Boar sir: Your latter is revived. You are correct by your reconstrained in pressure since where for your repositions. You gave me letters from Messrs, from the latter is not shed for your appointment. You gave me letters from Messrs. Evant Groweld, Fran & B. Cotting, Charles O'lonor, Eschward, West Robert J. Lillon, Emanuel B. Hart, D. E. Sickles, and think one of two others, and I made it upon those recommendations generally.

"You are correct, also, in stating that you never conserved with me, as if that I did not "chambed you. You revigend volunting, by letter, to which I replied at the time. You are at both to be not present the sum of the latter of your character and servences as cark at the time. Our resonal relations have ever been most friendly."

"I alto, very invity, your obedient servant.

"State of New-York, Controllers's Opens."

"STATE OF NEW-YORK, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, I "STATE OF NEW-YORK, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, I "ALEAN, July 2, 18%, I "Sign: Your note of year-ray, informing me of your-ray gueen of the clerkship in my other, was found on my table the country. Allow me to express my regret that you are obliged table this country from the image quart of the composantian him. I am completed to make for your truly wallable services, the left full true that not make for your truly wallable services, the left full true that not make for your truly wallable services, the left this report at northing satily your generally and officeration is open to you, and I assure you that no upwared off-true of productions opinion will ever a relation to my reasonal representations, or lessen my respect for your character as a gentlems, and in the set may.

or or less it my respect for your character as a gratients, and better that.

When the warmest wishes for your future success and happi-s, I remain years very trily.

J. C. WRIGHT.

O. J. Trenka, Esq.

**O. J. Trucker, Eng."

III. Mr. Sickles next says:

**Still does not to what a could for him, I recommended him

o Mr. Croswell, the ethor of The Argus. Mr. Croswell took

she into The Argus office, and he remained there for a year or

wo, until The Argus changed hands."

The following letter from my old friend, Mr. Crowwell, states the circumstances of my connection with The Albany Argus in their true light, and refutes the " New-York, Nev. 27, 1413.

"New-York, Nev. 27, 1478, or which you became associated with The Argus, to high you became associated with The Argus, to high you did not not the high that I have know you so 1800 if for from an earlier period; that a few years subsected, after year represently, after year resignation from Controller Wright's first your return to this city, Mr. Serman Crawell and week, on our answeleder of your capabilities and observed; to dered not no return years of the Argus. That you are epided and not no Albary. That after remaining so comments for some with you purchased my interest in the concern and be, since they purchased my interest in the concern and be, since they provide the control of the provided with the concern and be since the provided with the concern and be since the provided with the concern and be since the control of the provided with the concern and be since the control of the provided with the concern and be since the control of the provided with the concern and be since the control of the provided with the concern and be since the control of the provided with the concern and be since the control of the provided with the concern and be since the control of the provided with the concern and be since the control of the provided with the concern and the since the control of the provided with the concern and the since the control of the provided with the transfer, Mr. Janes I Johnson. I could by the recom-ingle connection with The Argus was could by the recom-ingle connection of Mr. Stekke, or through any other particular in-nice, though I do not doubt that at the time it was in second-e with his wishes. Yours very truly, then G. J. TYCKER.

IV. Mr. Siekles says: In 1854 he came to New-York and became connected with

I started The Daily News in February, 1855. The et of this talsale of is apparent.
. pr. bickies says:

to his closing News; office, and said to him: Task you, Sie, to do not the simple matter to publish my a infract to the people of the Direction, in necessity them mentions in, a that your readers may know both sides of the question. I ask you up to shall grounds do you can me a free-Soller, or a Know. Nothing it has reply a second my friends can be attention my to stee That is the best way to defeat you, and therefore I do it. I then said to bim, in the presence of the gradience it have manned and of his own time who ever employed in his office; for I are not necessary this is greatly a secondary, and you must never date while you accommon into before and a sconsofted and you must never date while you have been applied in the to speak to me again?

My only the west to this infamous falsehood shall be the tollowing letters from Dr. McCardy and Mr. McIngray.

Incres: "Civernati Nov. 24 1858.
"To the Hox. Gireon J. Tucker-My Dear Ser. You

Increase.

"To the Hox. Girson J. Tuckers My Pear are You letter of the 10th has been forwarded to me bere from Pails there of the 10th has been forwarded to me bere from Pails of plats, and a will with pleasure in betake to stale the circum stances of the visit made to you at The Pails News office. New York, a few rights before the election, in the rail of 155 by the Hon Mr. Solkes, accompanied by several other second, if the only distances of person present, for our will remember I was seated in the office, which may not not the affair, and was proceed in our as seated in the office, which is freined, entered the office, they appeared somewhat writted. Mr. Skrakes companied to you that you had refused to pushed a special of his and that you had refused to pushed a special of his and that you had refused to pushed a special of his and that you had refused to pushed a special of his and that you had refused to pushed a special of his and that you had read to be seen in the first of the nomination of the Soft Shelle at Tummary Hall and that their made him son Soft Shelle at Tummary Hall and that their made him who being indered by the Know Nothings. Your reply was that you had then been on intorned by good authority, such diad, as you be not she had not not she will be not of Mr. Sirkhes's comparisons here interfered and remountated with you, but you replie very cody to all they said and, as they were resured in humber, and pite as their while you were alone titled were no specialized person. Every first present your favor, though I then have a form banks, we have exercised in humber, and pite as their while you were the soft of the processed out of the second of the other were no specialized person, and now know, were three of the processed out oversy. At the last, Mr. Sickber repeating his demands come what successively (analytic or marsh binganges was need, you farmed on him, and wake the new to have a successive of the form of the said at the door, as into the case of the said at your considered your and pun

at the design of the particle from you. You followed him to the door, and said that after such a remark you considered your and guidelines with him at an end. The freed of Mr. Service was quadratic with him at an end. The freed of Mr. Service was lead interproved between you remained behind him for a little will, and greatly depoted that you and be small knew any of fifteen sewall fe was very sorry for it, for he (the friend) said knews to not from a boy &c., but this he chought you had not come justice to his friend Seckles, &c., and then took his leave.

Mr. Seckles due for all you a helder, now a secondre, nor say that you must never dure a secan to him spain. It would not have been very creditable to his to have attered such tangings when he had friends at his back, and you were alone, and in ill resulting and I am glad to be said to say that not an agent terms by a ord possed during the interview.

After Mr. Seckles and has feends that you had made the remain that you and when as few moments conversation as to the see he I had witness d. I remember that you had made the remain that you and never yet here. First one-timed up a large many that you can have here forced to retard any statement you had made as an editor.

It gives me pleasure, my dear Sir, to hear this textimony as to the commissions attending this vasil. My recollection of it is quite vivid to every performant, and I was acconsisted to read inter y in the New York papers, the veryion Mr. Sick es has seen fit to give of it.

With min research your.

E. McCURDY, M. D.

P. Dear Siri: I have read the statement of D. McCurdy conversation of the rate. I was, at that time, a clerk in The Gully News Office, and was present, writing mail wrappers at the desk, turned the above ecces.

James McLanny.

Let Sirkles next says:

within standard of his party, and join Tucher in supporting Waibidgs.

This respectable citizen of the Fitth Ward, Mr. Casey, Mr. Sickles' friend (a dealer in old boots and shoes in West Broadway, and a laborer in the public stores of the United States Appraisers, by Mr. Sickless appointment), has a relative in prison whom he naturally desires to have pardoned, and be has written me several letters asking my intercession with the Governor. Last August 1 sent the papers to Gov. King, and wrote a letter calling his attention to the application. In October, Casey met me in New York, and effered to abanded Sickles and support Walbridge, with such strength as he could command, if I could with such strength as he could command, if I could get his relative pardoned, and get him (Casey) trans-ferred to an appointment under the Collector. I tol-lim I could control heither Goy. King nor Collector

him I could control neither Gov. King nor Collector Schell, and we separated. If Casey's story differs from this of mine, the public must burge between us, upon our several reputations for veracity, for there was no witness to the conversation.

The following letter from the Hon. Henry J. Scamman, Gov. King's Private Secretary, shows now for, and when, I have interferred on behalf of Gillen:

"State or New York, Executive Department, I "Aleast, Nov 25, 1838"

"Dean Sim: It reply to your note of the date. There is no your hand to follow that the Governor reserved your letter recommending the spoir catten for a pander for James Gillen, on the 26th day of Annost, lett (a copy of which is nucever.) but that he has not yet seen at ficient reason for the exercise of Executive elemency in that Exercise of the Commency in that Case.

"HENRY I. SEAMAN, Private Secretary.

"The Hon Gideon J. Tuckers."

"State or New York, Secretary: Office, a State or New York, Albany, Aug. 23, 1839.

"Take Green New Yorks Shark Ang. 25, 1830." I "Take Size." I have Size. I have size of the Governor.

"Than Size." I have the fluor to invite your attention to the imposed papers, resitive to the convict Jakes Glabe. I am of opinion that, in his case, a parson, would be proper and just Theorems of the recommendation for prodom [Messes, Thomas J. Bair, M. T. Biencan, Thomas Kivlin, John Clancy, Henry R. H. Bindre and others] are respectable citizens, and i canneally off in their request.

1 am very respectfully cours.

"GIDEON J. TUCKER.

The total registion of the state of the stat

is a mile if in the city to listen to the from tourier new chock by Or Control year city. The same who, as I notice, it is new chock by Jowi with Orceley Raymond, Nye & Co., in opposition to your require monimistions in New York. Mr. Sighter presents had been obtained at considerable expeate to address the Democracy i heard one speech. He spoke of the basises. He raised and cultured the canadates for the various offices there the state ticket, one by o. e-cacept our canadates for the effine of Sectory of State. He made to reference thinks quitient. He ignived has existence situations for I take the gradient of the entire of the otty than any other of our anadatates on the field. This little circumstance, while giving evidence of the entire of Mr. Siches sgainst our lattice is the Section of Mr. Siches sgainst our lattice is the Section of Mr. Siches sgainst our lattice is the section of Mr. Siches sgainst our lattice is bed.

the day Symmet, will be sufficient evidence, and, of maintening others, for evid.

VIII. Mr. Sickles's last charge is:

Mr. Tacker recently applied to Mr. Josebury, editor of The Catabill Recorder, to publish an attack upon me, and othered, as nonlinear cut, to give The Recorder the fat job of printing the efficient State convers. The offer was decided, and the printing the

offices State convers. The other was declined, and the grinting An been given to a neighboring journal, more merty and less scrippione. The Democrate literate of Cushilise when yield to the terms of the secretary of State."
I exerted in year least Syring to aid in the removal of Mr. Joseph Josebury from the Cutsuili Post-Office. Mr. Sickies sortained Josebury. Josebury was removed. The story of concerted now between Josebury and Sickies is about ity untrue, as will be at once seen when it is remembered that the State Curvass has not for the State Curvass has not when it is renembered that the State Carvass has not tens yet made up, nor have the State Carvassers even been called to meet. Of course the story that "the printing" of it has been given out, is sheer invention. In me case, however, would I have gives it to Mr. Joesbury's paper, which I do not recognize as a Danceratic sneet. The Democratic Heraid is the only Democratic paper published in that county, and the following letter is from its editor and proprietor:

"DIMOCRAIL HERALD OFFICE. (ATTACHER OFFICE.) (CAPARLE N. Y. N. N. 22, 1832) "Hex. Gineos J. Teckre-Dear sor; in reply to your letter of the 2 in inst, calling my strends in a recent speech of

"How Gibles J. Tucken—Dear Ser In reply to your letter of the 2 th inst, casing my attention to a recent speech of
Build E. Serker, achieved in New York, in when the adequetion you have away and or forming the Sairt Official Carvare to
The termograph Herald on certain countrions, I would see a time
to case incarint or premise whitever, in relation to publish
to tell curves, has been made by you to me or to any one conrection with this. Sir he, and that the assertion of Mr. Sickles to
that effect is wholly untrue.

"Truly years,
Editor Lieuwerantic Herald.

Truly years, HENRY SAKER,

Leave thus shown, by the textunony of tard parties, but every single allegation or charge ultered by Mr. Sakles in his three speeches, reflecting upon my private or official conduct, is utterly unsustained, infounded and untrue. If have done this because I believe that no person, helding a wigh public office, is at liberty to factore entirely assaults of this character, even when made by the vilest of assailants, but owe is to bis triecce, its immity and bi need to deny and displayed term. The proofs I have now had before these who will real this reply; and as for my personal actual, I have only to repeat what I have siready once published in the New-York newspapers, over my own signature, viz: ignature, viz.
"All Mr. Sickles's statements with respect to me,

nre utterly false and fabricated, throughout."

December 1, 1888. GID NON J. TUCKER.

Navar - A Court-Merrial convened at the Naval

yeeum in this cay (19th inst.) at 11 o'clock, for the all of Perser S. Z. Hunter of the United States Navy, on the charge of intemperance and devoted ence of order. The Court consists of the following officers Capt Van Brutt, Commanders Hazard, Handy, Taj Capt Van Brutt, Commanders Hazert, Handy, Taylor and Stodoro, and Lieuts. Pavid D. Porter and Rassem. The Hor. B. P. Hallett was applied Judge Advecte. The Court was daly organized, and the congres against the accused were read in course; but as to did not appear to answer, the Court adjournd out Toesday, at It o'clock, and will contains to meet at adjourn until such time as the accused makes his appearance, or the Court is dissolved by order of the authorities at Washington. It is understood that the cell quent will make no defense, but will seek a disnissal from the Nayy. He belongs to a highly respectable family. [Beston Advertiser, Resolutions have been introduced in the North Carolina Legislature instructing the Senators and Repre-

CALIFORNIA.

the majority of votes-that majority usually being composed of men with poor claims, or none at all, and not interding to make their homes in the State. Second: The claims are made small by the claim-

possible out of their claims in a brief time, often allowing a large portion of the gold to go to waste. Fourth: As their claims are small, and they must often move, they do not make comfortable homes. The dwellings in the mines are mostly shanties, and gardens are comparatively rare.

Fifth: As comfortable homes are rare, so are families. Miners do not bring their wives to Califormia, or send them back. The proportion of adult white women to adult white men in the

Sixth: The scarcity of women leads the few whe are here into great temptation, causes the bresking up of many families, and brings many

loose women to the State. Seventh: As families are searce, so are children, and schools are dear and poor and scarce.

Fighth : As families are few and society unstaand men fast, servant girls are exposed to many trials, and must have enormous wages to compensate trials, and must have enormous wages to compensate them for their risks in coming here.

Ninth: The miner, owning nothing, is apt to spend most of his time rosming about prospecting.

Tenth: The miners, being alone, and having no one to care for, and no one to watch them, are

dissipated and improvident.

Eleventh: Society made up of nound miners. lacks tone, and popular opinion has little power to

support morality. Twelfth: As most of the people are merely sojourners here, and as the comforts of home are wanting, everybody is anxions to get away as soon as possible, and, in his anxiety, is apt to manage his business in a rash, make-or-break manner. The

Consequence is namerous bankruptcies.

Thirteenth: As the people do not own the land, they cannot afford to make turnpikes and railroads. Fourteenth: As the miners have only small claims, which will soon be worked out, they cannot afford to hire laborers, and poor men coming here cannot get employment, and find it difficult to make a start. Fifteenth: As roads are not made, the land does

not rise in value.

Sixteenth: The gold dug from the mines does not enrich the State, but is all sent away to be invested elsewhere.

Seventeenth: As there are not permanent titles,

capitalists are afraid to invest money in great enter-prises, which would probably pay enormous profits in the course of a few years, but for which there could be no security, save good titles to the lands. Eighteenth: The State cannot tax the land, and the expenses of the mining counties have to be

borne, to a considerable extent by most unjust taxes on the helpless and friendless Chinamen. by taxes on the industry, not the capital, of the Americans. Aincteenth : Three-fourths of the Americans in

California do not intend, in consequence of these evils, to make their permanent homes here.

Will anybody deny that these evils exist! I think not. Can they be traced to any other cause than the want of secure titles to the land! Not to than the want of scenre titles to the land? Not to the insecurity of mining as a business, surely; for it is nearly as secure as any other business in the State; and the insecurity which it has is chiefly made known as to the workings of the Recognition does not which it is managed; and this improvidence caused by the unsettled condition of the miners and the unstendiness of business. I am satisfied that with a permanent population and secure titles mining would be just as safe a business as manufac turing or merchandising generally is in the Esstern States There will be risks to run, but the industrious, prudent man will always make both ends meet. But if the uncertainty of mining had much influence to cause the evils above referred to, still California has advantages over her eister States which ought to go far to counterbalance that un-We have the best climate in the Union; on the coast always cool and never cold; in the inte rior the Summers of New-York and the Winters of North Carolina: so that the orange and lemon, the fig and the clive, the vine and the peach, cotton, rice and tobacco, wheat and barley as well here, and perhaps better than in any other part of the earth. The profits of labor and business are greater here than in any other country. The people, as a whole, are the most intelligent com-munity in the world. Our soil is unparalleled in munity in the world. Our soil is unparalleled in its riches; and the wealth is more evenly divided than in any other land. We have produced thrice as much, and spent thrice as much per man, during the last ten years, as any other people; and yet, at this very moment, California, in its improvements, is the poorest, and our society the most unbappy of all the States in the Union.

The remedy is the sale of the mining lands. From the moment that it is known they will be sold, California's regeneration will begin. Cali formians will then determine to make this their permanent home; money will be saved; and the time of sale every man will seek to become owner of a tract of mining land, which shall en-rich himself and his children. After the sale, titles being secure, comfortable houses will be built, wives will be sent for, mining will be con-ducted economically and steadily, claims will be werked which now will not pay, our population will increase, and so will the yield of our mines, will increase, and so will the yield of our mines, the capital produced here will be returned, other capital will come from abroad to obtain secure inexpiral will come from abroad to obtain secure in-vestment on safe titles; poor men, coming from abroad, will always obtain employment, and thus canget a start; railroads and thropikes will be made; land will rise in value; the State will obtain its revenue honorably by the taxation of capital; society will become permanent, and public opinion powerful; diss pation will din mish; and Califor-nia, instead of being the worst, will become the

best State in the Union.

It has not been the policy of countries having mines of the precious metals to sell the absolute title of the land and minerals to indivisionly; but it the land was sold, the right to the minerals still remained in the Government, which permitted any one to mine who would first go to work under contain rules. The cause of this system was that the people were ignorant and without enterprise; and if the land and minerals had been sold in absolute title, the occupant might have neglected to dig the precious metals. But that state of affairs does no and cannot exist in California; the land and mines can safely be sold to the people here; the sile, in stead of causing a decrease in the gold yield, wil cause a great increase of it.
When I wrote to you in February, I said "the

miners generally are opposed to the sale of the " mineral lands at the present time." I am glad to say that there has been a considerable epicion since that time, and many of the most intelligent men in all parts of the State are strongly in favor of the sale. There are still, beyond doubt,

many miners opposed to the sale; but they are all

CALIFORNIA.

PROPOSED SALE OF THE MINERAL LANDS OF CALIFORNIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Sax Francisco, Nov. 5, 1858.

The mineral lands of California now hell by the miners as tenants at will of the Federal Government, must be sold in fee simple; and the some this sale be effected the better for the miners, the better for California, the better for the users as tenants at considering the matter; and I appeal to you. Mr. Editor, to use your influence to have an inquiry unde, if the National Legislature cannot be induced to take decisive action immediately.

In February last I addressed a long letter to you (publiched in The Dally Tribluxe of March 17) in which I endeavored to show that the main exils of the notoriously unsound society and business of California are owing to the insecure land tiles; and chiefly the insecure tiles to the mining lands, which are the home of the most of our population. I shall now briefly recapithate the positions I that The nature have no right to property, but only a right of prosession; and that depends on the mining laws" of the several districts adopted by the majority of votes—that majority usually being connected of men with poor claims, or onge at all, and a refined as our propulation, and that depends on the mining laws" of the several districts adopted by the majority of votes—that majority usually being connected of men with poor claims, or onge at all, implication and refined as our repulsability and properly in the miners opposed to the sale; the done the visit of a degraded tendency.

That is a correct picture of a considerable portion of them in The Maryeng the sale. In fad not the sale, I find a torcible description of them in The Maryeng the sale. I find a torcible description of them in The Maryeng the sale. As for the opponents of the sale. In fad a torcible description of them in The Maryeng the sale. As for the opponents of the sale. In fad not the sale are of the control of the sale and the sale are of the control of the sale. In fad not then in The Maryen

tion of society in the mines, notwithstanding the fact that you will, in places, find many respectable families and refined sober gentlemen. It requires no elequence, no long argument to convince any Second: The claims are made small by the claims second: The claims are made small by the claims less many, and are soon worked out, and the miners then have to travel in search of new places to work.

The miners work so as to get as much as the mineral lands that they would fall into the hands the mineral lands that they would fall into the hands the mineral lands that they would fall into the hands the mineral lands that they would fall into the hands the mineral lands that they would fall into the hands that they would fall into the hands the mineral lands that they would fall in of speculators, and become a monopoly. I do not think that would be the result, if the sale were properly managed. But suppose it were, what is a monopoly of gold compared to the university of social disorder and vice! No price is too dearfora

well-regulated society.

In Australia the miners bave learned that the mere title of occupation is not sufficient, so they have induced the Government to grant ten-year

I am in hopes that a majority of the next Legis lature will be in favor of the sale, and that they will take some action on the subject. But it is difficult to start the thing. The circulation of the newspapers in California is small, and they dro not offend any class. Now there are many miners opposed to the sale because they want to make their "ples" as soon as possible and go away; and the sale of the land, they think, might exclude them from some of the best diggings. The news papers do not wish to offend that class, d perhaps for other reasons which I do not us derstand, say little about the matter. The Atla California and The Sonora Herald have spoken in favor of the sale, not very emphatically, it is true. Probably other papers, which I have not united, have done likewise. Not one has said anything against it since the publication of my lette, which was circulated in the steamer edition of THE TRIBUNE all through the State, and my statements were not so flattering as to be listened to a silence, if they had not been true. But whether the press or the politicians, or the miners of Cai forms, be in favor of the sale of the mineral last or not, the facts are as I have stated them, as they must carry conviction to the mind of ever clear-minded, impartial man that the mining land must be sold to secure a stable and happy populs tion for California.

DONATT'S COMET.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: The following is from the first number of a new astronomical journal by Dr. Brünnow, Directord the Ann Arbor Observatory, and will be interesting is some of your renders:
"I have deduced the following elliptical elements

STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE CANALS,-The Classber of Commerce will hold their regular mostly meeting this day (Thursday), at 1 o'clock p. in. Itis understood that the subject of navigation on casality steam will again come up for consideration, with an port rom the Committee recently appointed, saiths. the views of the Secretary of the Treasury wil is treaty and the duty levied upon Canadia from American wheat.

The Chamber of Commerce, having commenced in centation of a library of commercial and statistics works, is prepared to receive donations of worksofth character. Eventually, a valuable reference library may be formed, to which the merchants will have

Pike's Peak Gold.—We have seen at the stored Messes. Beck & Johnson a lot of gold dus, some ninety-two dollars in value, which was brought for the newly-discovered gold fields, which lie, according to the map, in the region of the head waters of the South Platte and of Arkansas Rivers, and in the visity of Pike's Peak. This is, we believe, the general locality of the gold section of country, though the mass of the South Platte and the Greechorn, and which he here prospected for as veral bundred miles. The appearance of the dust we have seen was brought to keep mean of the dust we have seen was brought to keep mean of the dust we have seen was brought to keep means of the first proposed over much discountry alluded to, and who has handed us the folicing memorandum of a gentleman who, it will be beserved, has himself prospected considerably over it country: "I have been seventy-five miles up the Son

Plette, and found gold all the way; thence to Medicine Bow creek, and found gold on nearly end stream, including Medicine Bow. The best digital found are on the north site of the divide, between the Arkaneas and the South Platte in the ravines. It best result found was — dollars to the can. Gold was also found on the Arkansas and Greenhora. These tire region abounds in the best grazing, and has a set and year healthy climate."

THE RESOURCES OF NEBRASKA.—Surveyor-Gend Burtett is making some movements toward the devi-epment of the mineral and other resources of is-braska of no small interest, particularly to So-Platte, Nebraska. During the last week he state out with a company of men for the purpose of shorting the route between this place and Port Ream-some 40 or 50 miles, for the purpose of testing in iteral waters of Sait Creek, and for the purpose examining and prospecting for coal on Sait Creek, on the Big Blue, some 75 miles west. The Gental confident by brid, ing Sait Creek, and perhaps coal two other streams—which will cost but a tridiar purse—the distance can be shortened between consident by brid, ing Salt Creek, and perhaps continued to other streams—which will cost but a trillage price—the distance can be shortened between pince and Kearney sone 40 or 50 oddes. This will an important item to those emigrating to the missible Spring, as well as for the grand westward tries which is seen to take place over this route. It bridging of Salt Creek is, we believe, to take place the new city of Woodbury. Get. Burnett take and him a becomesary apparatus to test the quality of richness of the salt springs. We have no fearly that they will stand the test of the most approvale chinery.

[Nebraska News, Nov. 5]

DEATH OF THE HON. HENRY BEDINGER—To Hen. Henry Beoinger, ex-Minister to Denmark, at very suddenly at his residence in Shepherdstown, for man, on the 26th instant. He returned home for Europe a few weeks ago, in good health, and sto then parteols of a complimentary dinner tendered in by the fellow-cit zens. Mr. Belinger was formed and energy be brought to the discharge of all he per lie duties. His less will be mourned by a large and of friends and acquaintances.

FISHERMEN - The Gloucester Telegraph of Not 27 says that the bay feet has been coming and pretty fast during the past ten days. In Saturday's paper we reported the arrival of 13; in Wednesday's paper we reported the arrival of 13; in Wednesday paper 13, and in to-day's 37. There are a few most jet to arrive, all being out of the bay, when the reson will be closed. The vessels arrived this well report heavy weather since leaving Caneo, and such that are somewhat damaged.